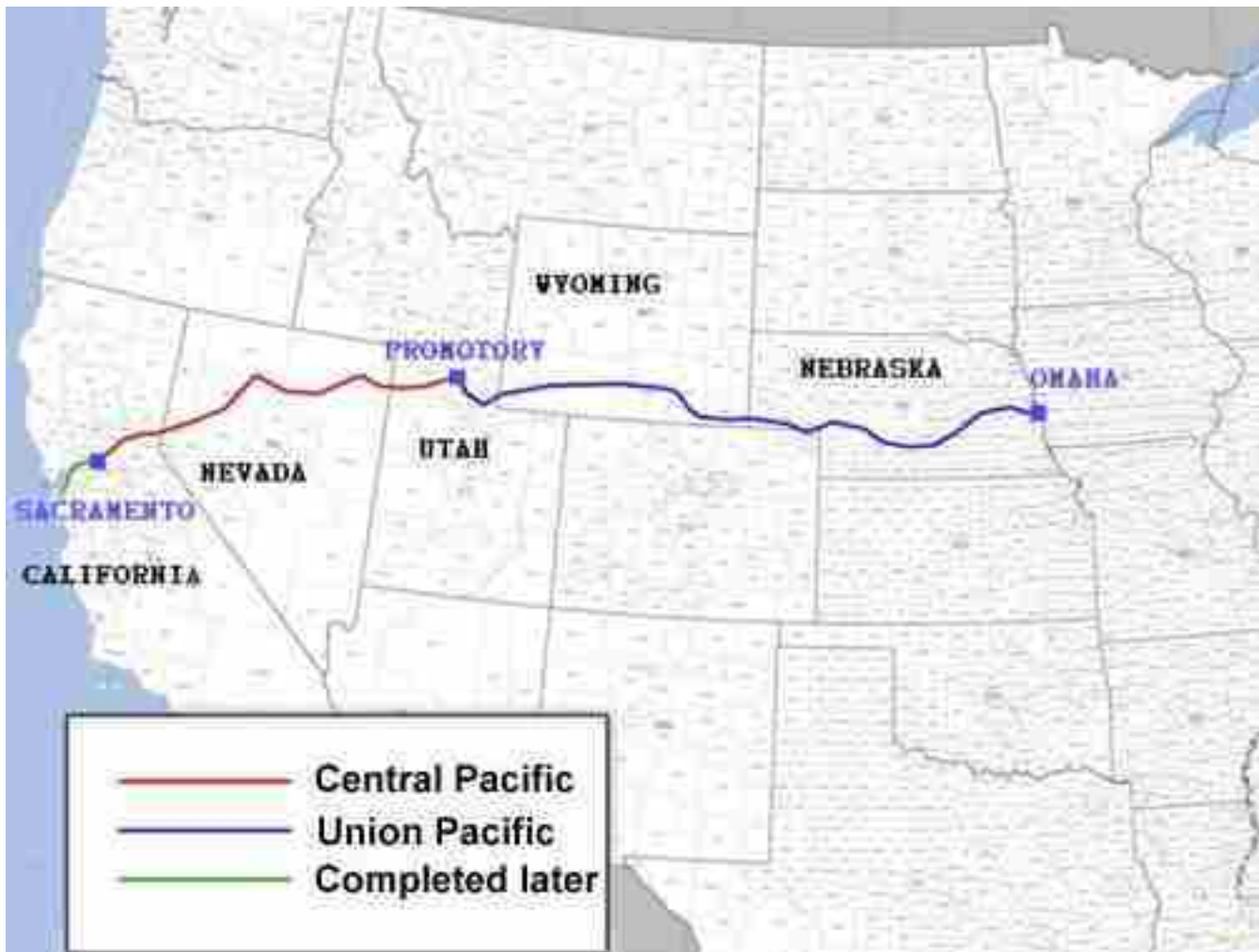


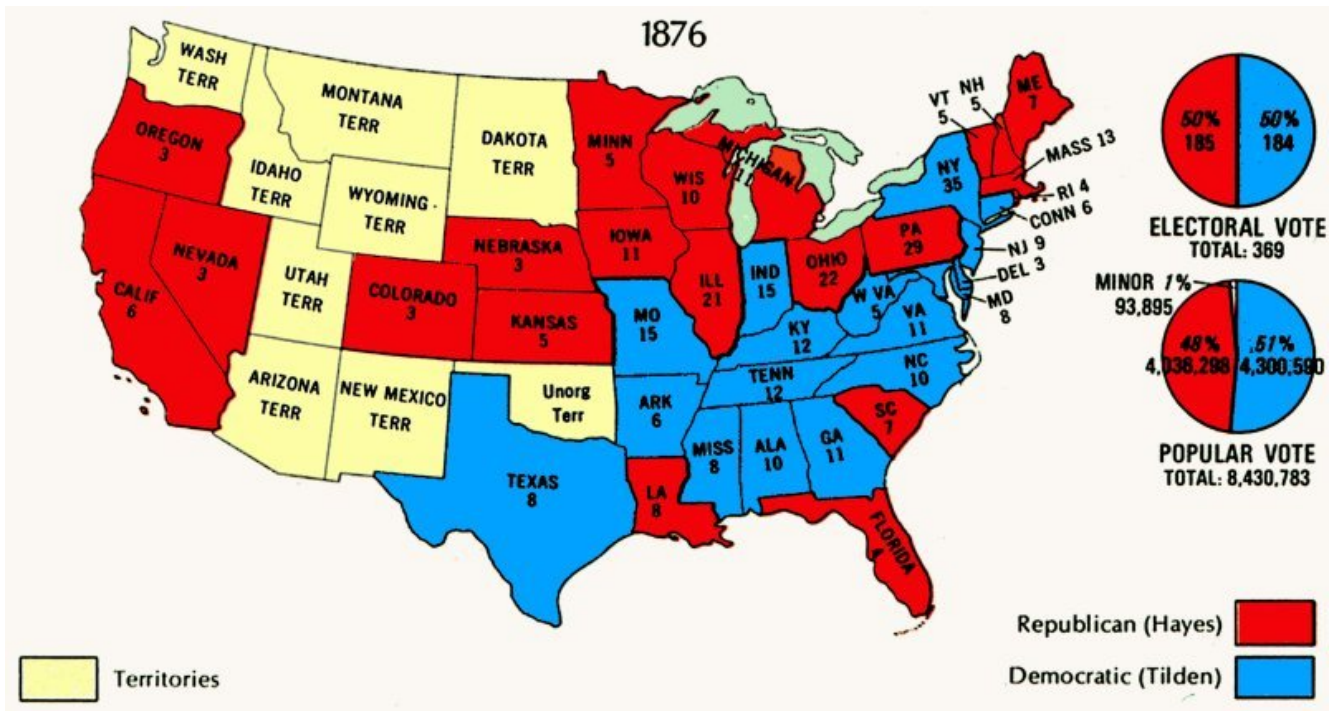
SOL REVIEW PART II



1. What technology opened the west for settlement?
2. What was the transcontinental railroad?
3. Many immigrants who helped build the transcontinental railroad came from what country?

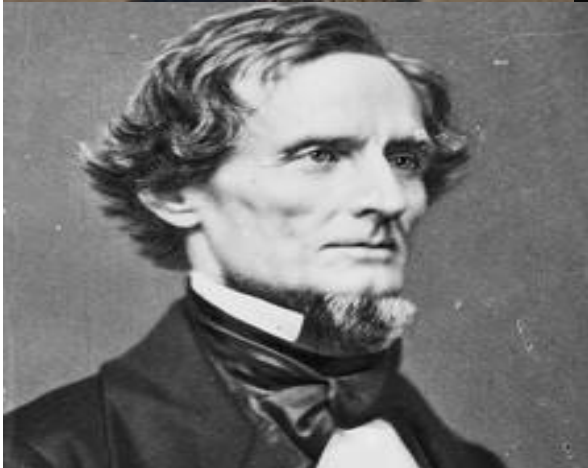
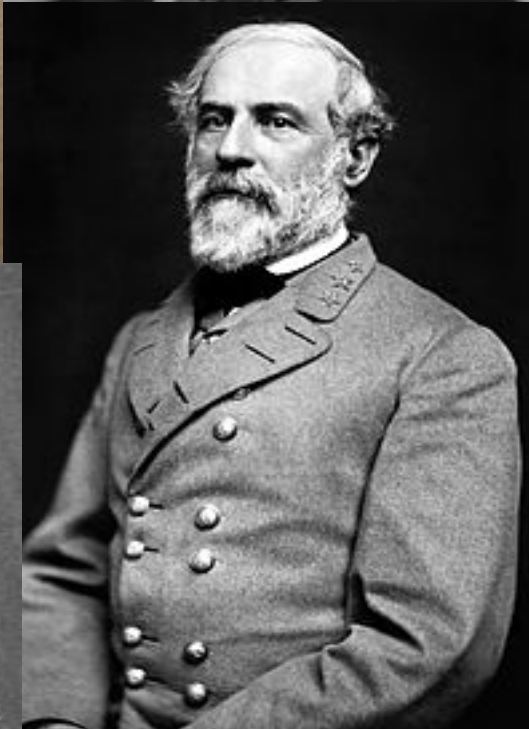


4. What did the Reconstruction Act of 1867 do?



5. What was the outcome of the Compromise of 1877?

6. What impact did it have on the South?



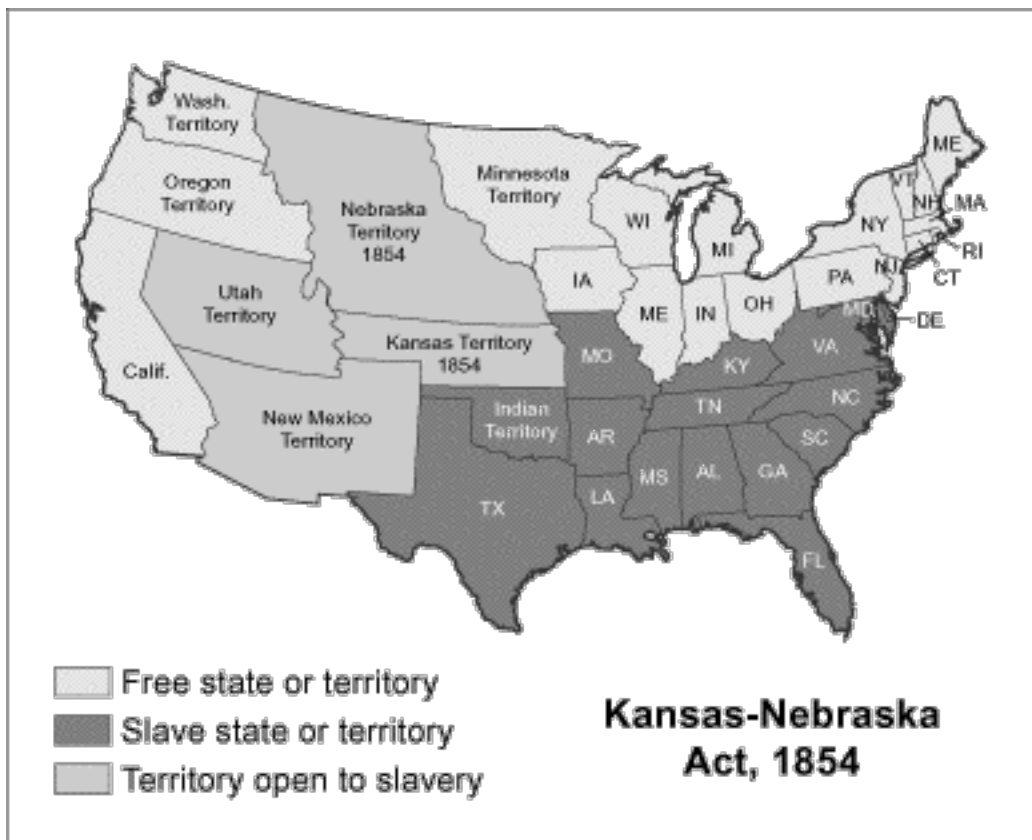
7. Who were the key leaders of the Civil War?

8. Why did Southern states secede?

9. Did any state have a right to leave the Union?

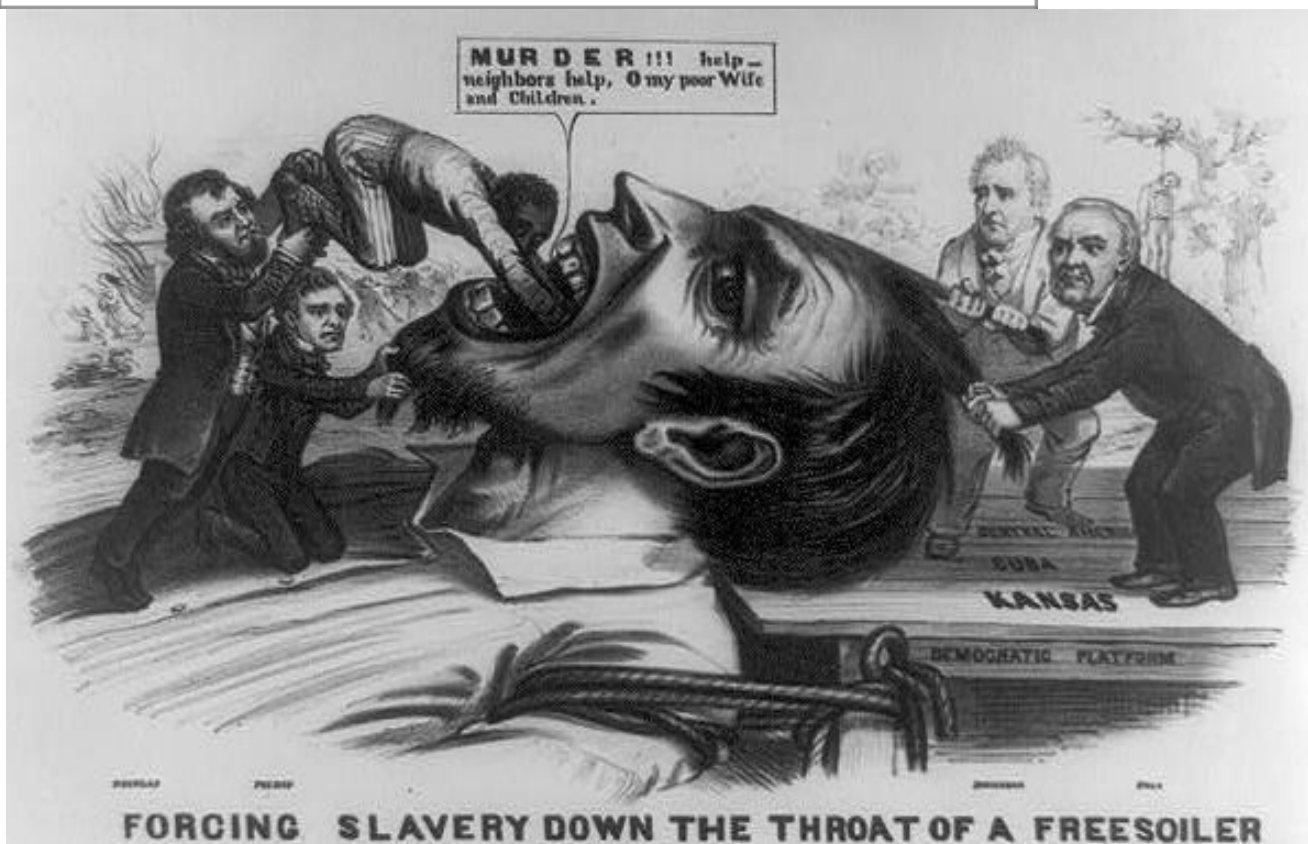
10. Was Lincoln right to use military force to keep the Union intact

11. What were the postwar contributions of Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, and Frederick Douglass?



12. Why did the Kansas-Nebraska Act anger abolitionists?

13. What political party emerged as a result of this act?



14. What is popular sovereignty?

15. What is happening in this cartoon? What does the giant in this political cartoon represent?



16. What is the best title for this map?

17. Who explored the area in this map?



18. What concept is depicted in this famous George Catlin painting?

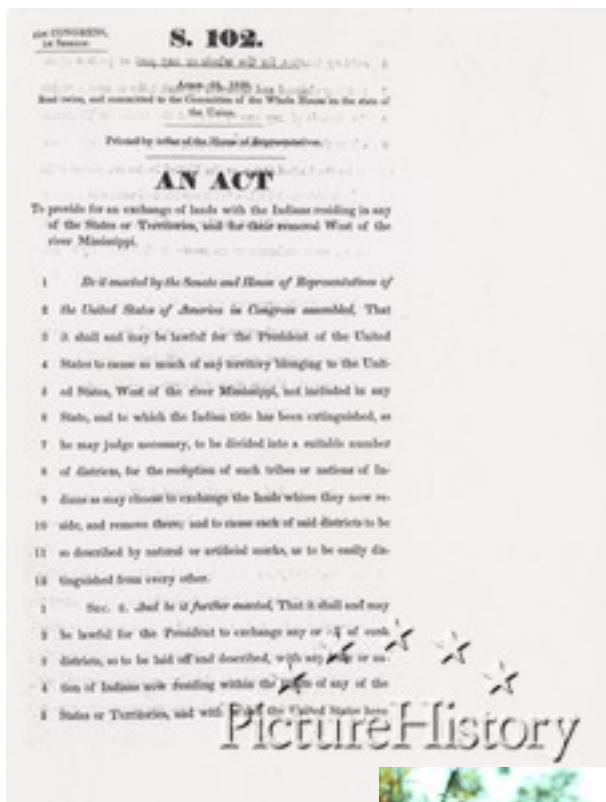


19. Name the US foreign policy represented by these political cartoons.



This painting is called "Canvassing for a Vote" and it illustrates the Jacksonian era's emphasis on the common man.

20. Name the political reform that launched this era.



21. In the Document it is written - "To provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in the States or Territories, and for their removal West of the river Mississippi." Name this act.

22. How is the event commemorated in this historical marker related to the above document?

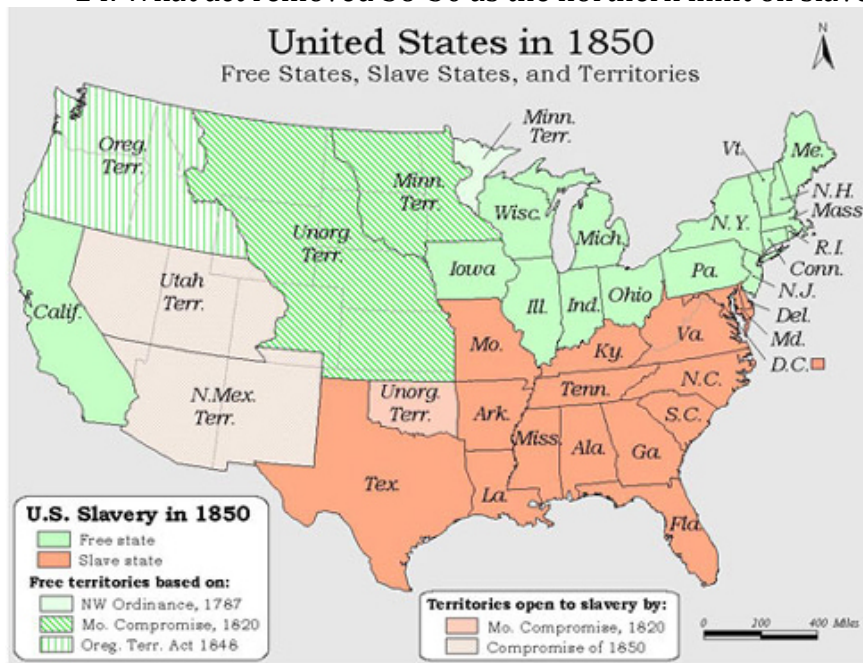




THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820-1821

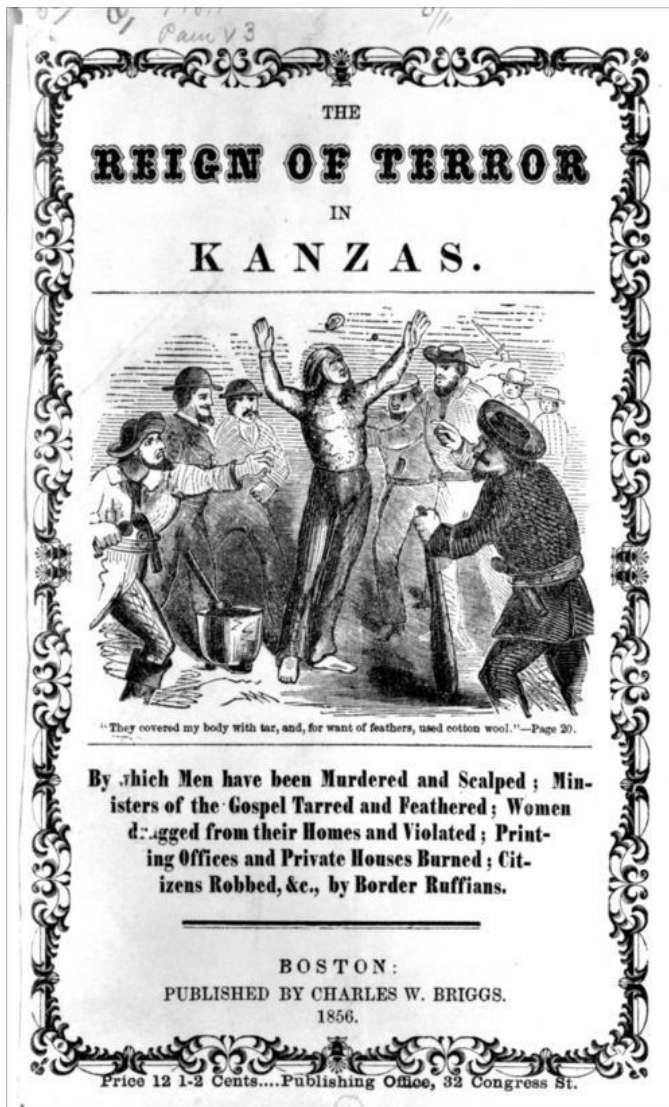
23. What affect did the Missouri Compromise have on slavery in the United States?

24. What act removed 36-30 as the northern limit on slavery?



25. What was the Compromise of 1850?

26. How did it affect slavery?



27. What was "Bleeding Kansas?"



28. What was the abolitionist movement?

29. Name two important abolitionists.

30. What did "The Liberator" and "The North Star" have in common?



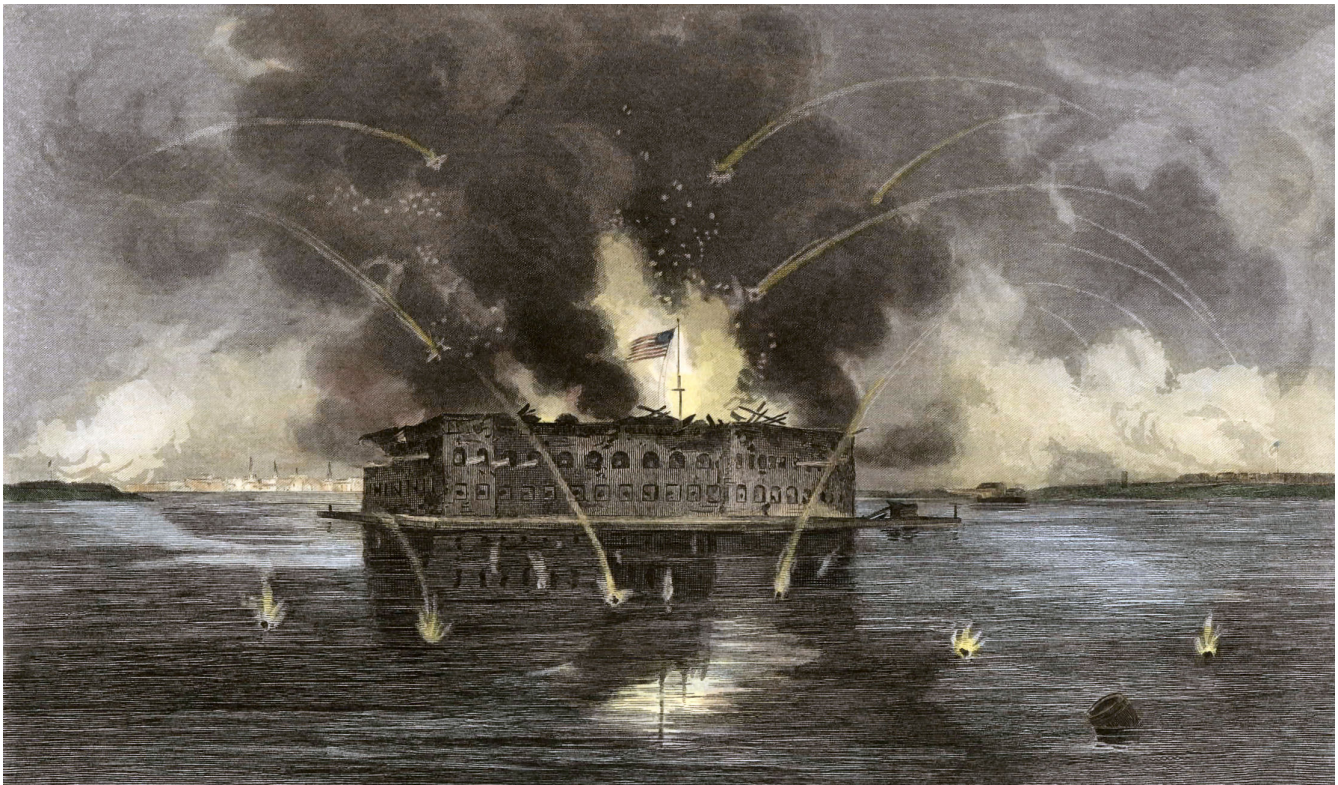
31. To what event does this historical marker in New York refer?

32. Name two famous women who were Involved with this movement?

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

— Abraham Lincoln, 1863

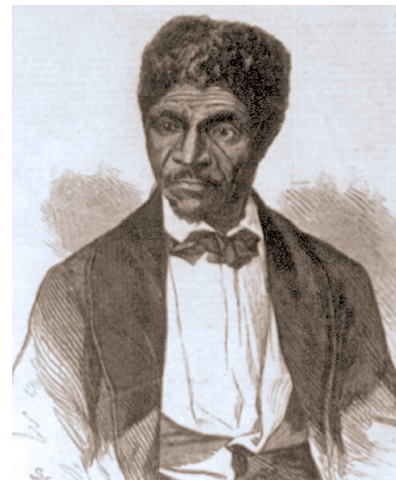
33. According to the quote, what was Abraham Lincoln hoping to preserve in the United States?



34. What was the significance of the bombardment of Ft. Sumter in 1861?



35. Name the leaders of two slave revolts in Virginia.



37. What was the Supreme Court's ruling in the Dred Scott case?

36. What impact did these revolts have on slave codes (laws)?

"...with malice towards none, with charity for all... to bind up the nation's wounds"

-Abraham Lincoln

38. **Based on the quote above, how did Lincoln believe the South should be treated after it was defeated?**



39. How did the ideas expressed in the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address support the North's war aims?

40. What was Lincoln's vision of the American nation as professed in the Gettysburg Address?

41. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued after which battle?

42. What areas of the United States were affected by it?



43. How does the image on this postage stamp relate to the Emancipation Proclamation?

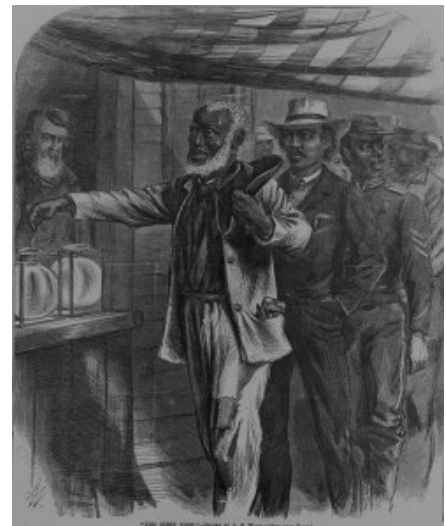


44. Circle the following Civil War battle sites:
 Ft. Sumter
 Antietam
 Gettysburg
 Appomattox

45. Describe the significance of each of these battles?

46. Who were the Radical Republicans?

47. Lincoln wanted to quickly restore the legitimate state governments in the South following the war. What group in Congress prevented this from happening?



Reconstruction Amendments

Amendment	Terms
Thirteenth (Dec. 18, 1865)	Abolished slavery in the United States.
Fourteenth (July 28, 1868)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States.• Provided that no state could make laws to deprive citizens of life, liberty, property, or equal protection of the law.• Specified that any state that denied male citizens the right to vote would lose representation in Congress.
Fifteenth (March 30, 1870)	Prohibited the denial of voting rights based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

48. Use the chart above to explain three changes to American society that resulted from the Reconstruction Amendments.

49. When did Reconstruction end?

50. The Compromise of 1877 marked the beginning of what era?